Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1806. [No. 1782.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE.
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.
E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.
September 2 dtf

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.
A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 23. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by
John G. Ladd.
November 19. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26.

Robert Gray,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.
November 6.

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Mr. Richard Conway, deceased,
All his Household Furniture,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Mahogany dining, tea and card tables; a mahogany desk and book-case, bureaus, bedsteads and chairs; an elegant sopha; large and elegant looking-glasses, prints, plated and japanned tea urns, window and bed curtains, feather beds, matrasses, blankets, sheets, coverlids, table-cloths, windsor chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits, French and Peach Brandy, all of the first quality and fit for immediate use; loaf sugar, a quantity of well-cured old bacon, and sundry other articles.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,
An elegant Pheaton and Chair, with harness complete; a pair of well-matched and broke carriage horses, two work horses, three milch cows, three Negro men and two young women (the latter accustomed to house work) one Negro child, a waggon and carts, with gears, a quantity of well-cured hay, and some fire wood. A credit of 6 months will be given for all sums above 50 dollars, the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
December 12. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18*s* sterling cost.
Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11*s* to 14*s* sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5*s* 9*d* to 12*s* sterling.
The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.
December 1. dtf

Salt afloat.
500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by
Wadfworth & Butler.
Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at Vowell's wharf,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine.
November 26.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
500 bushels St. Ubes salt.
Wadfworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler, } *Ex'rs.*
John Janney,
November 28. 2awtf

Printing in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, will be sold, on the premises,
5 Lots of Ground, in this town,
one of which is adjoining the water, being part of the estate of the late General Roberdeau, and designated in the plan of the estate by the numbers 3, 4, 17, 18 and 24.

Terms of purchase will be one third in cash, one third in three, and one third in six months for notes with approved endorsers.

Philip G. Marsteller.
December 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catharine F. his wife, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of the sum of 300 dollars and 55 cents, and interest to John Hodgkin's, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of this month, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, adjoining Drinker and Janney's mill, on four mile run, at present in the occupation of John Ball, junior.—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

G. Dencale, Trustee.
December 13. dts

Just Received
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.
M. MILLER.
December 2. d

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns
James Sanderson.
September 17.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,
Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince-street.

Irish Linens
1 box Irish Linens, of a *fine quality*, for sale by the subscriber, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit.
E. JANNEY.
12 mo. 16th, colw

JOHN WATTS,
Has just received, a quantity of
SEINE TWINE COKK.
December 16 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber,
Fresh Currants and Raisins.
ALSO ON HAND,
Citron and Sweet-meats in boxes—soft shelled Almonds, English Walnuts and Figs—a handsome assortment of Fancy Articles, and Confectionary as usual.
Mathew Eakin.
December 13. 3t

A. C. Cazenove,
King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,
A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.
Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.
A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.
December 15. d

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40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

Fifty Dollars Reward,
For apprehending Richard Gotier,
WHO BROKE JAIL LAST NIGHT

HE was committed, on his own confession, of passing counterfeit checks; He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and a good deal round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service; had a blue sailors' jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes, and a very good black hat.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said *Gotier* in any jail, and giving me information thereof.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal
Of the district of Columbia.
Washington City, Dec. 7. [8] d2w

SLATE.
100 Boxes, in good order.
Apply to
Bonsal & Ricketts.
December 1 2a3w

Negroes to Hire.

TO be hired, for the ensuing year, on or before the first day of January next, several likely Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women an girls; some of whom have been accustomed to washing, ironing, and waiting in the house. Also some good plantation laborers, belonging to the Preston estate.

Frances Alexander.
December 6. 3taw3w

Fall Goods.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
HAS RECEIVED
Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*
The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:
And daily expects the residue by the ship William and [illegible]
September 22. d1w

Foreign News.

MANIFESTO

OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

AS HIS majesty the king of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly disposed governments, or exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French hostilities still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded before the signal for the first acts of violence followed.

Holland and Switzerland two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of the war was the consequence.

Peace however still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag, and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops a few months after violated the German territory in such a manner as to wound the honor of the nation still deeper.

The Germans have never avenged the death of the duke d'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic— In spite of the most postive assurances did Napoleon place the Ironcrown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the emperor, on a solemn occasion, an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him, declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides France was bound by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in the possession of indemities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation she made herself mistress of every object which could have beee serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful secutity of a few moments.

The Porte who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A Journal which proclaimed itself the voice of the government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbor could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to the stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hans. Towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries his majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions, and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From his period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a singular concatenation of circumstances it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France, and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of dis determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the king the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the 3d of Oct. in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing; that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French governmnet that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced that no pledge of security remained for the neighbors of France but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was. Scarcely had his minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security, and that of his neighbors, his first object.

[The manifesto then proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.]

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since it was evident he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that she could have no other will than of her formidable neighbor.

The last doubt at length disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by gen. Knobelsdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were,

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and likewise, that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they shew how moderate the king has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him, daily, give the answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who honors with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of his strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

The French emperor proposed to count Haugwitz a treaty on which was stipulated, on one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised at least for the future, an acknowledged guarantee, and if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage; the king, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of the war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most salutary advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived, that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred to the general peace, and the consent of his majesty the king of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of the treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of cherishing her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal.— The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience; this moment was the most painful of his reign;

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship: she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications, added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavors were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz who was at Paris remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cessions of the three provinces, and to recal the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretenses established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquility of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy; which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having diminished two courts, the union of which would have been dangerous to her; and what in the view of France, gave her principal value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance insulated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquility of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask; and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes re-

pected, openly trampled on all treaties & all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburgh has left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him, consequently, also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the German constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights, and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassels of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish with a stroke of the pen a constitution of a thousand years duration, which long habits, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various & mutual relations had rendered dear to such a number of Princes; which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself; to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton, to abolish the constitution without consulting the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia interested intimately in the league thus arbitarily dissolved. No; wars and continued victories have some times produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions, but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigor. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honor, and, at least abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter in an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received a letter from the emperor, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house.—None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

To be continued.

A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, December 13.

[*Continuation of advices via Amsterdam.*]

Prince Lewis of Prussia, who on the 1st commanded the advanced guard of the corps under prince Hohenlohe, fought like a hero, when he discovered his troops to be thrown into confusion by the French cavalry. He fought single handed against a French petty officer of the 10th regiment of hussars. The officer called to him—"*surrender yourself, colonel, or you are a dead man.*" The prince answered by a sabre cut in return for which the officer stabbed him, and prostrated him dead on the ground.

Intercepted letter written by a Prussian officer to his friend at Berlin, dated Naumburg, October 12.

"The commencement of hostilities against the French has turned out very unfortunate for the German troops. A detachment of the left wing of the corps under Hohenlohe, has been forced, and a murderous battle has been fought by the corps under Tauenzien and prince Lewis of Prussia, who is killed. The regiments Zastram, von Ballet, the green and brown hussars, as well as the Saxon regiments prince John, Xavier and Rechted, have suffered severely. Since yesterday P. M. and during the whole night, we have seen nothing but the fugitives going to join their regiments; it is supposed that the French are directing their main strength to cut off our communication with Leipsig. Their army must amount to 400,000 men, commanded by the emperor, whom I suppose to be at this moment at Gera, four German miles from hence. We have very large magazines here without any means of holding them; we are dreadfully embarrassed here. God forbid that the king, who will probably soon be attacked, should risk a battle, as that would be an irreparable loss."

[It appears very extraordinary that, though the Amsterdam Courant of the 28th acknowledges the receipt of letters from Berlin and Magdeburg down to the 18th of October, it contains no official bulletins of the French army of a later date than the 10th, from Jena. This circumstance is rendered still more extraordinary as the distance from Amsterdam to Berlin is about 50 English miles more than from Amsterdam to Jena, and the above letters from Berlin and Magdeburg are stated to have been received by the circuitous way of Hamburg, and the accounts extracted from them do not by any means correspond with the letter from Jena of the 15th. In this letter the duke of Brunswick is stated to have been killed, and the decisive battle to have been fought on the 14th. The letter from Magdeburg we now insert in full length and verbally translated.]

Magdeburg, Oct. 18—6 o'clock P. M.

The battles which our king lost on the 14th, 15th and 16th near Weimar, Kosin and Naumburg against marshal Lannes, have been very decisive.

The reserve under the duke Eugene of Wirtemberg was yesterday defeated by marshal Davoust, and has been obliged to retreat with considerable loss.

Halle has been taken by the enemy, and probably he will be before our gates to morrow. Prince Lewis is killed, and the duke of Brunswick lies in Blankenburgh badly wounded. Our first generals are killed, and with them upwards of 30,000 of our bravest soldiers.

[Had Bonaparte gained any victories on the dates mentioned in the letter, it is exceedingly improbable that he would omit communicating the same officially to the secretary of state, who was in possession of dispatches from him as early as the 17th, relating his successive engagements.

The above letter leaves us great hopes that we shall find the duke of Brunswick to be alive, and recovering; and that the latest alarming accounts from Europe are of a fabric well known to the world.

The mail for Amsterdam leaves Hamburgh every Tuesday and Friday evening, passes through Bremen the next day, and the course of post is not more than four days, making even some allowance for bad roads in the month of October. Why does not the Amsterdam paper of 28th October furnish us with any further extracts and confirmations of Bonaparte's victories received from Hamburgh by the mails of Tuesday the 21st day of October? The course of post to Rotterdam is about twelve hours longer, and the Rotterdam Courant of 28th October inserts a letter from Cuxhaven of the 19th; which letter, if it came by the Hamburgh mail, could not leave Hamburgh until the 21st.]—*Translator.*

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

From Washington, Dec. 16.

Mr. Lewis this day called up the bill for building a bridge across the Potomac. It had two readings and its third is to be tomorrow. For considering the bill the votes were 55 to 36: for engrossing for a third reading 55, the noes were not counted.

The amendments to the suspension bill which both houses have made, have been concurred in by both houses.

Discussion of private petitions has occupied most of the time of the house this day.

We last evening received our New-York papers by private conveyance—They mention the arrival of the October British Packet: That there were 6 ships, two brigs, &c. below, detained by bad weather, among them the Ambition, from Amsterdam, which she left the 20th October.

Phil. paper.

The following article translated from a Dutch paper, is convincing evidence of Bonaparte's intention to re-establish the kingdom of Poland. If he succeeds, his brother Jerome will, no doubt, be solicited to wield the sceptre;

On the 3d of October, the following publication was issued, according to the order of the day, to the grand army.

The marshals are informed that the emperor has created a legion of the North, under the orders of general Zayonscheck two thirds of the officers of which are to consist of Polanders.

In consequence of this, all deserters, which shall arrive on the various points where the army may be stationed, will be sent on with passports to Landau, where the legion is to be formed. In the course of a few days several Polish officers are to set out for the different divisions of the army. His majesty commands, that an officer be appointed by the *etat-major*, out of every corps of the grand army, to receive the deserters and send them forward to Landau.

MR. FOX'S WILL.

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court, of Canterbury.

From a late London newspaper.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, the Honorable Charles James Fox, of Saint Anne's Hill in the Parish of Chertsey in the county of Surrey.

Whereas the late Mr. Redman, of Hatton garden, did, by his Will, give and bequeath unto me a legacy of five hundred guineas, which sum I shall be entitled to some future time to receive, together with the interest that will become due for the same, Now I do hereby give and bequeath one moiety, or equal half part, of all such monies, unto my nephew, Henry Fox, son of General Fox;—and the other moiety, or other half part thereof, unto Robert Stephen, a youth now living with Lord Viscount Bollingbroke, in America, And whereas I am entitled to one annuity, or clear yearly sum of one hundred pounds lately granted to me by his Grace John Duke of Bedford, for and during the term of the natural life of Harriet Willoughby, in the grant thereof named:——NOW, I DO HEREBY give and bequeath the same annuity unto my wife Elizabeth Bridget, for and during the term of her natural life, if she the said Harriet Willoughby, shall so long live; and from and after the decease of my said wife, unto the said Harriet Willoughby, for her own use and benefit. I give, devise, and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, not by me before disposed of, and also all and singular my real estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my said wife, Etizabeth Bridget, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever; only I wish her to make presents in my name of any books, pictures, or marble, she thinks fit, as remembrances of me to the following friends;—Lord Holland, Gen. Fox, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hare, the Bishop of Down, Lord John Townshend, Miss Fox, and Mr. Bouverie. There are many others whom I love and value to the greatest degree; but these are my oldest connections. I nominate, constitute, and appoint my said wife, Elizabeth, Bridget, sole executrix of this my will; and revoking all former wills by me made, do declare this only to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and two.

C. J. FOX, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Charles James Fox, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereof.

EDWARD KENN,
CHARLES PEMBROKE,
ROBERT GILES.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

December 17. 3taw6w

Notice is hereby given.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court-house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 16—17 eo3w

☞ Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; and Mr. Bowen, of Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement, as directed, in their respective papers.

Will be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,

Which is large and convenient—

AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:

Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres.—There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms—two of them with fire places and other out-houses. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the stage road, about half way between Alexandria and Colchester.—The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4—17 d

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herndon's* tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

The Place of Sale of the above property will be *Bell's Tavern*, in the town of Falmouth, where an agent will attend the two days preceding the day of sale, to treat with those who may wish to purchase at private sale.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4. eods

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.

Holster and Pocket Pistols.

Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a ong space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

Russia Sheetings.

100 pieces entitled to debenture,

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 28. d

Printing in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

VALUABLE LANDS,
To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. co3w law till 1st May

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *James Smith Deblois*, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted to enforce the same. Given under my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, *Ex'r.*

November 21. 3taw6w

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&oawtf

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. law

Lost or Mislaid,

A *CERTIFICATE* for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—2o of which were indorsed as transferred to *Paul Busti*, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15. law6w

Flour, for Family Use.

A constant supply of best Superfine Flour, of Ravensworth Brand, for family use and bakers, will be kept at Mr. Thomas Irwin's warehouse, at the lower end of King street

Also for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of old Corn, for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

December 3. law1stJan

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

November 19. 2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors,

TO BE SOLD,
For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and thers defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county o Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov 4.) 2aw8w

NOTICE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the honorable circuit court of the district of Columbia, sitting at Alexandria, made at March adjourned session, 1805, in a suit in chancery between Jacob Hoffman and John Janney, complainants—and Thomas Richards, defendant—we will expose to sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY*, the 20th day of next month,

A LOT OF GROUND,
With the Improvements and Buildings thereon,

Situate on the north side of King-street and west side of Pitt-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets and extending west on King-street 43 feet to a 3 feet alley, and extending in depth on Pitt-street 78 feet. The sum of 552 dollars and 47 cents of the purchase money will be required in cash—on the balance a credit of 4, 6, and 9 months will be allowed, on giving negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

Joseph Riddle,
Peter Wile, jun.
James Russel, } *Com'rs.*

November 28. 2awts

Newly cured & smoaked Bacon
For sale by the subscriber,

Who wishes to dispose of the Property he lives on—consisting of

A Lot, corner of King and Alfred streets, and a Lot on Alfred-street, separated from the other property by a paved alley. The corner lot fronts 50 feet on King, and 110 feet on Alfred street; on which is erected a good bake-house with two ovens, a store, warehouse, dwelling house, stable, coach house, smoak house, and a pump in the yard. On the Alfred street lot is a shed warehouse 22 feet by 110 feet.—A furtner description is unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase will view the property and apply for terms to

John Richter.

December 13. law3wpd

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them; and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on *Monday* the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20. d8t:aw

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of January next, at the town of Occaquan in the county of Prince William, about forty likely Virginia born Slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among which, are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occaquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd.—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Under the same decree, will also be sold, at public auction, on the 8th day of January next, at the same place, sundry Tracts of Land lying in the counties of Fairfax & Prince William, formerly mortgaged by John Semple to the said James Lawson, deceased.—These tracts of land are situated in the neighborhood of the town of Occoquan, and some of them bind upon the Occoquan river. They are well known in that neighbourhood by the name of Lawson's Land, and could be shewn by most of the landholders in that part of the country. Those who may be inclined to become purchasers of these lands, may obtain accurate information of the situation and contents of the tracts, by applying to Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Fairfax county, who hath lately made surveys of the greater part of them.—The lands will be sold in tracts or divided so as to accommodate purchasers, and this will be arranged on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the payment to be secured by bond with approved security—the other three-fourths in three equal annual installments: the payment of the first of these installments commencing at the end of two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser. A mortgage will also be required upon the lands purchased, to secure the payments of the whole of the purchase money.—Deeds will be made by the Commissioners upon securing the payments in the manner above mentioned.

One or more of the commissioners will attend at Occaquan, with Mr. Robert Radcliffe the surveyor, on the 5th and 6th of January next, for the purpose of giving to persons inclined to purchase those lands such information as may be in their power touching the title, situation, and boundaries of the differennt tracts.

Thomas Swan,
Edward Washington,
Benjamin Botts, } *Com'rs.*

December 3. 2awts

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

DR. REES's

CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux Brandy,

For sale by

Roberts and Griffith.

December 8. 2aw3w

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber will hire for the ensuing year, two NEGRO MEN, two WOMEN and a GIRL.

Joseph Birch.

December 13. eo3w

Just Received and for Sale,
By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 law3m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. tf

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Richard Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. law

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS (1802) by an eminant writer.

December 5.

Just Published,
BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES

Of FREDERICK the Second,
KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends:—Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dieudonne Thiebault*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin. Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,

Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.

Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Took's Pantheon. Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs for 1807—

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